

States, to move them in that direction and to get them to stop the torture and the other repressive measures that they are taking in Kashmir against the Kashmiri people.

Now, I see a way forward but only if we, as the United States, are willing to invest more time and resources to bring these parties together. And I think we have an obligation to do that. I think we have a moral responsibility to do that.

During the war in Afghanistan, the United States armed Pakistan's neighbors and the militants. And then we sort of casually abandoned the region, and that left the region in a state of militarism with enormous amounts of weapons and ammunitions.

Now we have an obligation, it seems to me, to do our part to help establish stability in South Asia. It is in our interest to do so. The threat of nuclear conflict in South Asia is very, very real. We must reduce this threat and halt the arms race in South Asia. And unless Kashmir is addressed, that will not happen. We cannot make progress unless people in the world community are willing to tackle this issue.

The United States has called for democracy to take root in South Asia, but this will not happen on its own and it surely will not happen without a resolution to this very important question.

And by "democracy," I am talking about not only democracy in form but I am talking about supporting democracy through helping Pakistan develop some of those institutions for democratic action, and we have ways to do that here. Instead of withholding support for Pakistan, who has been a great front for this country throughout its history, one of our best allies and best friends, instead of engaging in embargoes, we ought to be financially helping Pakistan move forward.

Because democracy works well when there is an economic component. When you give people a sense of home for their economic life, that works very well with establishing and enhancing the democratic life of a country. Democracy by itself, without any support economically, is going to be a very fragile democracy.

If we turn our attention away from the region, as we did after the war in Afghanistan, we risk further erosion, violence, and disillusionment.

We are, as a country, as a superpower, as a country that is engaged in the Middle East and in Ireland and in Africa and in other places recently, in Latin America, we have a role to play here. And as a long-standing ally of Pakistan as an emerging friend of India, we are in a position to bring people together. And given the stakes in South Asia, punitive economic sanctions, as I said, are clearly counterproductive.

While we have our differences, we must never forget that Pakistan, as I said, has been a long-standing ally of the United States. Democracy will be

strengthened not by economic sanctions but by economic aid and by taking the know-how of our democratic institutions and trying to provide those kinds of expertise and know-how with those who are struggling for an expanded democracy in Pakistan.

So I think everything is in place to make this work. And because of the nuclear potential, the world needs desperately to focus in on this region. And because of the promise that was made to the Kashmiris over 50 years ago, we need to desperately take hold of this issue and focus our attention and try to develop a process by which we can reach some resolve.

People in Kashmir are exhausted from the violence. They are exhausted from the war. They are exhausted from the economic inactivity. We can make a big change in a very important part of the world if we will devote some of our energies, some our good will, some of our resources to making that happen.

So I look forward, as I told the President when I discussed this with him briefly at the White House, I look forward to working with him and our administration and our allies in bringing Pakistan and India together and bringing the Kashmiris into discussions so that both countries can live in peace and the Kashmiris can have the right to express their views and work for a better situation economically and politically and democratically for their people.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BALDWIN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of airport delays.

Mr. FATTAH (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. TOOMEY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and until 4:00 p.m. on June 13 on account of the birth of Bridget Kathleen Toomey.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and June 13 on account of attending a family funeral.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. OLVER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 121, concurrent resolution, congratulating Representative Stephen S. F. Chen on the occasion of his retirement from the diplomatic service of Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1953. To authorize leases for terms not to exceed 99 years on land held in trust for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians of the Guidiville Indian Rancheria.

H.R. 3639. To designate the Federal building located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building".

H.R. 2484. To provide that land which is owned by the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota but which is not held in trust by the United States for the Community may be leased or transferred by the Community without further approval by the United States.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at midnight), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Tuesday, June 13, 2000, at 9 a.m. for morning hour debates.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8078. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oriental Fruit Fly; Removal of Quarantined Area [Docket No. 99-076-2] received May 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8079. A letter from the Director, Office of Federal Housing Oversight, transmitting the Office's final rule—Implementation of the Equal Access to Justice Act (RIN: 2550-AA08) received May 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8080. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—State Energy Program [Docket No. EE-RM-96-402] (RIN: 1904-AB01) received May 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8081. A letter from the Special Assistant to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Establishment of a Class A Television Service [MM Docket No. 00-10] received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8082. A letter from the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission,